

Strategi on Direction Acts of Fishing Communitites in Salido

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to explain the directive speech acts and the strategies used in the speech act by the fishing communities in Salido in their daily lives. The source of this research data is the directive speech act carried out by fishermen in Salido in daily life. This data was collected by observation and interview techniques. The research instrument was the researcher himself who was equipped with observation sheets, voice recording devices, and interview guides. Data were analyzed qualitatively based on theory of speaking strategies and politeness in language. The results of the type of directive speech acts used by the Salido fishing communities are (1) asking questions, (2) asking, (3) demanding, (4) suggesting, and (5) prohibiting. The following strategies are used 1) speaking straightforwardly with no strings attached, 2) speaking straightforwardly with positive politeness bases, 3) speaking frankly with a negative of politeness, and 4) speaking vaguely.

Keywords: directive acts, strategies, fisherman

1. Introduction

Usually the fisherman speak in a loud voice because of natural factors. This natural factor is caused by the noisy atmosphere of the sea, due to the sound of the waves swishing along with the wind. Therefore, the fishermen speak loudly to be heard by the speaker. The language of the fishermen like that is often judged harshly by non-people.

Speech act is the smallest speech device and is part of the speech event. Speech acts must be distinguished from sentences because speech acts can be defined by any linguistic unit and grametic unit. [1]

Speech acts are included in the pragmatic element that involves the speaker and listener. The center of pragmatics is the intention of the speaker behind the utterance spoken. The purpose of speech is not always explicitly stated, but it is often implied. Wijana also stated that pragmatics as a branch of linguistics that studied the structure of language extensively, namely a language used in communication, this section discusses speech acts as pragmatic studies, directive speech acts, and types of directive speech acts. [2]

The outline of speech acts outlines are as follows: (1) assertive, the speech act serves to state something so that it can be judged to be true or not such as stating, proposing, making, complaining, expressing an opinion, and reporting; (2) directive, the speech act serves to express a request that the speech partner does something or does not do something, for example ordering, ordering, requesting, demanding, and giving advice; (3) commissive, speech acts function to state something that shows that the speaker is more or less bound to an action in the future, for example, promising and offering; (4) expressive, the speech act serves to express something that reflects the speaker's psychological attitude towards the situation,

for example to say thank you, congratulate, apologize, criticize, praise, express condolences, and so on; (5) declaration, the speech act serves to state something that shows disappointment, dislike, and pleasure. [3]

The directive speech acts are broken down into six types, namely (1) demand groups, which include asking, asking, inviting, encouraging, inviting, and pressing; (2) question groups, which include asking questions, believing and interrogating; (3) group of requirements, which includes governing, commanding, demanding, dictating, directing, instructing, regulating, and requiring; (4) prohibited groups, which include prohibiting and limiting; (5) the licensing group, which includes granting permits, allowing, granting, releasing, allowing, authorizing, and granting; and (6) advice groups, which include advising, warning, proposing, guiding, and suggesting. For example, (1) speech groups that contain the meaning of the request, for example "Please repeat your answer again", (2) question groups, for example "Where You Conduct Research", (3) requirements groups, for example "try to explain the steps of the analysis the data ", (4) the prohibition group, for example " Don't use step five ", (5) the licensing group, for example" Next steps you may write now ", and (6) the advice group, for example" you should write an example ". [3]

A speech event must fulfill eight components, which if the first letters are arranged together into an acronym SPEAKING. The eight components are the setting and scene, where the setting relates to the time and place of speech, while the scene refers to the situation, place and time or psychological situation of the conversation. Different times, places and situations of speech can cause different language variations to be used. Participants are the parties involved in the conversation, can be speakers and listeners, greeters and greeters or senders and recipients of the message. End, referring to the intent and purpose of speech. Act sequence, refers to the form of speech and the contents of the utterance. The form of the utterance and the content of this utterance pertain to the words used, how they are used, and the relationship between what is said and the topic of conversation. Key, refers to the tone, manner, and spirit in which a message is delivered with pleasure, with serious, in a nutshell, and so on. Instrumentalities, referring to the language path used. Norm of interaction and interpretation refers to the norm or rules of interaction. Genre refers to the type of delivery form. [4]

Speech strategies that take into account the status of the speaker and the speaker are important matters relating to the successful regulation of social interaction through language. Language has developed into a medium for communicating information that shows the level of affiliation or distance between speakers and speakers. [5]

The directive speech acts are commensurate (although they are essentially different) in the form of an imperative lingual unit whose contents govern, force, order, invite, ask, so that the person being governed does what is meant in the order. Based on its meaning, what is meant by this commanding activity is the practice of informing the speech partner that the speaker wants the person who is spoken to to do what he is being told. [6]

Research on directive speech acts in Indonesian and regional languages has been carried out by a number of people. The results of the study were the choice of speech strategies in directive speech acts determined by speech acts, especially the actors of speech and background namely Manaf (2002), Manaf and Abdurrahaman (2003), Mbisa (2007), Fitriah (2008), Manaf (2011), A. Arifin (2011), Puluhalawa (2012), Kulupani (2012), M Huda (2014), T Alfioda, NA Manaf, and E Arief (2016), HJ Prayitno (2016), Manaf (2016), MA Widyaningrum (2017) , M Aznawi, S Anas (2017).

Based on investigations conducted by researchers in 2017, research has not yet been found in the directive speech acts of fishermen, especially in the Salido area of Pesisir Selatan

Regency. The purpose of this study is to explain the speech strategies in speech acts in daily life by Fishermen in Salido, Pesisir Selatan District.

2. Method

The study was conducted in the Salido area of Pesisir Selatan Regency. The subject of this research is a source of information dug up to reveal facts in the field. Thus, the subjects of this study were fishermen in Salido Beach, Pesisir Selatan Regency. The research subjects were observed in the process of communicating among fishermen.

The selection of informants in this study was based on the assessment of the local community. The informants in this study were fishermen in the Salido area of Pesisir Selatan Regency. The determination of the research subject is based on consideration of the appropriateness of the title and research objectives. Data collection techniques used by researchers in this study through observation, and interviews.

3. Result and Discussion

This section contains a description of the types of directive speech acts and the strategy of speaking in directive speech acts.

Types of Directive Speech Actions Used by Salido Regional Fishermen

Tabel 1. Types of Directive Speech Actions Used by Salido Regional Fisherman

No	Directive speak act	Count	Persentase
1	Askin	64	58.18%
2	Ordering	14	12.72%
3	Demanding	7	6.36%
4	Allowing	8	7.72%
5	Prohibiting	3	2.72%
Total		110	100 %

Based on the data in table 1, it can be seen that the types of directive speech acts used by fishermen in Salido are (1) asking, (2) ordering, (3) allowing, (4) demanding and (5) prohibiting. Speech acts that are often used are acts of speech asking questions (58.18%). Conversely the least used speech acts are prohibited speech acts (2.72%).

The use of directive speech acts of asking questions can be seen in example 1:

Baa kok murah bana Uda ago ikan ambo?

Why are you offering my fish so cheap?

Example (1) is an act of speech using a straightforward speaking strategy without stale with direct orders or imperative mode.

The use of directive speech acts demanded types can be seen in the example

2:

ma pitihnyo ko Da?

Where is the money, sir?

Speech act (2) is a directive speech act demanded. The speaker tells the speaker that he is asking for money.

The use of directive speech acts of instructed type can be seen in example 3:

jadihlah uda, ambiaklah dek Uda tigo baleh ribu sakilonyo.

Alright sir, please take thirteen thousand thousand kilos.

Fishermen tell Petutur to buy fish.

The use of speech acts prohibiting directive types can be seen in example 4:

jan Uda pilih nan gadang sajo ikannyo.

Speakers forbid speakers from choosing only large fish. Speakers prohibit speakers by directly using the word "do not".

The use of directive speech acts suggested that the type can be seen in example 5:

kalau bisa rancak Uda ambiak 25 kilo, bisa ambo agiah harago kurang

The speech act is a speech suggested in the directive speech act. The speech is said to suggest because speakers use "if possible" meaning there is no requirement for speakers to implement it.

Speech Strategies in Directive Speech Actions Used by Local Leads Salido

Tabel 2. Speech Strategies in Directive Speech Actions Used by Fisherman in Salido

No	Strategi Tindak Tutur Direktif	Jumlah Temuan	Persentase
1	speaking straightforwardly without strings attached	7	6.36%
2	speaking straightforwardly with positive politeness bases	86	78.18%
3	telling frankly with bases of negative politeness	13	11.81%
4	speak vaguely	4	3.63%
Jumlah		110	100 %

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the speech strategies used by the navers in the Salido area are 1) speaking straightforwardly without strings attached, 2) speaking straightforwardly with positive politeness bases, 3) telling frankly with bases of negative politeness, and 4) speak vaguely. The speaking strategy which is often used is speaking straightforwardly with positive politeness bases (78.18%). Conversely the least used speaking strategy is vague speaking (3.63%).

The use of speech strategies with positive politeness bases in directive speech acts can be seen in example 1:

Awak jamin Ibu ndak kecewa bali ikan wak, dek ikan wak segar-segar juo baru, jadi awak samo-sama ndak kecewa Bu

I guarantee, mother will not be disappointed to buy my fish, because my fish are fresh, so we are not equally disappointed, ma'am.

In speech act (1), the speaker gives advice to the speaker so that the buyer does not feel disappointed with the fish he bought, because the fisherman is still fresh and new. In the speech, the speaker uses a straightforward strategy with positive politeness substrategy of the same identity marker. Speakers use the sub-strategy of marking the same group identity, namely "us".

bara kilo dek Uni? Pilihlah ikannyo, ma nan katuju dek Uni!

How many kilos mom? Please choose which one you like!

Speech acts (2) can be seen that speakers without further ado ask the speaker why it is too cheap to bid on the fish.

Yo, cubolah Ibu tanyo ka yang lain dulu, kalau ado harago nan dibawah harago nan wak latakan ndak usah ibu kamari

In speech act, it is directive speech act using speech strategy with negative politeness. Speakers demand to exemplify others. However, before instructing, the speaker starts the speech by using the sub-strategy of choosing the sub-strategy to minimize the coercion of the speaker, namely by saying "Try something else".

The use of vague speaking strategies in directive speech acts can be seen in the following example:

cubolah uda pacik ikan ambo ko dulu, lai baru atau indak?.

Speech acts (4) suggest holding the fish first. The strategy used by the speaker, namely BSS.

4. Conclusions

Based on the data analysis and discussion that has been carried out in this study it can be concluded that the types of directive speech acts found are (1) asking, (2) demanding, (3) asking, (4) prohibiting, (5) allowing. Of the five speech acts, the most widely used by fishermen are 64 directive speech acts of questions. Furthermore, the second directive speech act that fishermen often use, namely to instruct. This speech act instructed as many as 14 utterances out of 110 utterances studied. Speech acts that are least used by fishermen, namely prohibiting speech acts. Of the 110 studied only found 3 utterances that intend to ban. Besides that, it was also found that the speech act suggested, namely 8 speeches, and demanded 7 speeches. The speech strategies used are (1) speaking frankly without further ado, (2) speaking with positive politeness pleasantries, (3) speaking with negative politeness pleasantries, and (4) speaking vaguely.

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